

NUMBER 1

friends. There is a class of men of whom the adage has become proverbial, "Save me from my friend," and the best evidence which I can give of the

It is to guard this enterprise against those who would take it over, and who would use it for their own ends. But that is not the main reason. The main reason is that they are the only people in the country who yet possess the common sense which, every sensible and reflective man would possess, to see the wisdom of the law in its worst elements.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER
WINCHESTER, April 30, 1892.

We do not see that we could add anything to the force of Mr. Faulkner's exposition. It is, indeed, overwhelming. What earthly connection has a road in Virginia with the public domain in Iowa? It is not in Iowa that it brings into issue the question of the public domain. It is in Iowa that it is pretended. It is the *maul service* that is to be paid, or rather, which is to be paid for in advance, why make this service a charge on the public lands? Have mail contractors ever been paid for public lands before? Why not, as Mr. Faulkner says, let the Government pay for the *maul service* application? Why not let the Government pay for the application? Why not let the Government pay for the application?—Are railroad companies incorporated for public lands?—Are railroad companies incorporated for public lands? But again: A great complaint is heard about the unequal division of the public lands. "Jerrycrabs" are said to be the cause of this. Why not let us aspire to ride into Congress on the lands of the

the heirs of justice into a practical movement." Now Mr. McKim says he will be "in the van" if the bill he is so propped, however. Mr. McKim has contributed it to the stock in trade of the "progressive" movement. The bill introduced for Congress is sought to be deflected by it. Now we ask, what would be the "justice" in the "progressive" or a division of public lands among the several States? The "progressive" would say, "Yes, the roads!" The success of Mr. McKim's "justice" would of course, involve such a result. Virginia has seventeen railroads, New England has one hundred and ten more—six times the number; New York has thirty-five, Pennsylvania has twenty, and such a division as that? And, to consider the question of public policy and state-shipmanship—public roads and public disturbances were great evils in the early days of the Republic. The States, as sovereign States, and take up and hold great tracts of land. What a ruinous depreciation would result if the public lands, if they were a question of sale, were brought into the market? How could the States be expected to realize? Mr. Faulkner says the appropriations would be more than three times the value of the land sold since the foundation of our government. He says that the Government has been led to madness, investment in Western lands

overtake the country both East and West. If the country is already suffering these evils to some extent, is that a reason why they should be given a bold force? Shall we convert a fire into a conflagration, a freshet into a flood?

Mr. Faulkner not only shows this scheme, it brought into the country against him, to be extremely unwise as a matter of public policy, extremely unjust to Virginia, and utterly impracticable of attainment; but he shows how exceedingly unfortunate and impolitic, not to say wrong, it was to condemn the road with party politics; to bring it in as an enemy of the canvaes, and to operate against that party which is dominant in the State and the country, and through whose favorable disposition

He says he has nothing to do with this question of a party question. Yet he comes on the stage in the bidding of a party man, a distributionist who is ardently aspiring to Congress, and looking for capital; he identifies his railroad with a policy which is a party policy, and that party not his own, consistent with the Democratic Party, and then throws into the scale against democracy all the hopes associated with the completion of his road. He does this, although it unduly prejudices the road with that party on which it depends. The blow thus struck, falls on the majority on Mr. Faulkner. The Alexandria, Louisiana and Hampshire Rail Road, lies almost entirely within his district. It traverses the counties of Louisiana, Frederick and Hampshire. Mr. Faulkner stands up under the pressure, however, in a manner

Democrats of his District—we have many seceders among you—may we not appeal to you respectfully, but most earnestly, to rally around the eyes of the Democracy in the State and in our country are turned upon you. Let no heart-beat paralyze your efforts, or open the door of your judgment to the admission of a delusive heresy. Retain your faith in the Union, and let no man, like Mr. Faulkner, by at least your acquiescence, majorize and put down forever the interference of railroad and other politics.—[*Alexandria Sentinel*.]

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[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1857.

It appears from the London Times that the Premier, flushed by his recent success in the electoral campaign, has entered into a treaty with China, under which

The expense of the powder and shot expended in the wanton slaughter of the inhabitants of Canton, suppose our United States consuls will come to be regarded as the expense of this indemnity, as they were prominent in the assault. After this payment there will not be wanting other pretexts for continuing the war. The policy of the British government is to avoid the lives of the disordered state of affairs in China, to establish another eastern empire, and one of value greater value to British dominion than the E. Indies.

The possession of the Southern provinces of China claimed at—a region containing, perhaps, two hundred millions of people, and which produces sugar and more cotton than all the rest of the world.

which she has heretofore failed to find in her English possessions. This object being effected, England can press upon the world more vigorously than ever her anti-African policy, and succeed, perhaps, in effecting the total abolishment of the African slave trade, and, perhaps, the abolition of slavery in Brazil and Cuba. If rendered independent of the United States for her supply of cotton, she would supply the United States with cotton fabrics, made of East India cotton, to the double prejudice both of our manufacturers and our cotton producers. The value of slaves would be rapidly diminished under the reduced demand for our cotton, and slaves would, in fact, become a burden. While we of this great republic

and a popular election to future centuries. It is
 but the sentiment of all the chief European
 powers that the Asiatics are a warlike race, and
 they must become subject to European policy.
 As to the Panama question, it is well that we are
 told the wolt by the ears—that is, by her two prin-
 cipal ports—and keep her quiet. The presence of
 sufficient naval force will no doubt prevent a fur-
 ther outrage upon the persons or property of our citi-
 zens.

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[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1857.

Seethrough of Communism's Government in Mexico
New Negotiations Desired by our Government—

Now of stirring interest is expected by the arrival from the city of Mexico. It is the belief of those best advised in regard to Mexican affairs, that a provisional dictatorship of Comanfort is at issue at an end, and that it will be followed by general anarchy and confusion. The Sanctifiers, revolutionists, the church, and the bandits and robbers—which last class form a powerful interest in Mexico—are all leagued against the present ruler, Comanfort.

Without a dollar in his treasury, and without any upon which he can depend, he cannot sustain himself. From the date of the treaty negotiated with Forsyth it was supposed in Mexico that he could maintain himself upon those 90 days' notice.

There can be no chance, therefore, for a renewal of negotiations with the Mexican government at present, and the United States government should attempt it, as it is supposed that the Mexicans will do. There will be no government in Mexico until it has sufficient stability or strength to treat with the United States.

In September the constitutional government lately elected and supported by the constituent Congress is to be inaugurated, so far as mere paper declarations can establish a government. This is a most excellent plan of government, and it is to be hoped appears on paper, for the Mexicans are uningenious in their constitution-making as they are skillful in dissimulation and dissimulation. But there is little probability that this scheme will work well in practice, even if its machinery is perfect at its motion.

As our government has not only large claims to be satisfied, but as the Mexican government has made upon Mexico.

General Cassing's only remarks in his home-
 ception address that England is withdrawing her
 from the continent, and it follows that the Ameri-
 continent is left to the ultimate sway of the peo-
 ple and institutions of the United States.

Between the United States and England there
 hardly a question left unsettled, and, as is intimated
 Lord Napier's speech at the recent St. George's
 festival in New York the time may come when it
 will be no necessity for diplomatic intercourse
 between the two countries, or at best no resident dip-
 lomats in either. To this republic belongs the
 future, and the American people, begetting the

ate than our own in the possession of institutions which are calculated to develop material resources and promote moral progress.

It is ordered that the officers who have appeared at a hearing before the Naval Court of Inquiry be furnished with copies of the charges against them, which are on file in the Navy Department.

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THE REPORTED INDIAN MASSACRES IN MINNESOTA. UNTRUE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—A letter, from General Canby, dated Fairbairn, April 15, positively contradicts the reported massacre of Indian warriors on the Sankato river, Minnesota. Reliable information from the same source states that there is no truth in the

udes by saying that there is neither hostility
gn of hostility amongst the Indian tribes of the T
tory of Minnesota.
The Minnesotaian of the 29th confirms the above